

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOHN E. MITCHELL,

Plaintiff,

v.

R. DIAZ, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00006-JLT-EPG (PC)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,  
RECOMMENDING THAT PLAINTIFF'S  
SECOND MOTION FOR AN ORDER  
UNDER THE ALL WRITS ACT BE DENIED

(ECF No. 20)

OBJECTIONS, IF ANY, DUE WITHIN  
FOURTEEN DAYS

ORDER DIRECTING CLERK TO SEND A  
COPY OF THIS ORDER TO PLAINTIFF AT  
CSP SACRAMENTO

John Mitchell ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* in this civil rights action.

Plaintiff filed the complaint commencing this action on December 27, 2021.<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 1).

On May 2, 2022, Plaintiff filed a second motion for an order under the All Writs Act. (ECF No. 20). For the reasons described below, the Court will recommend that Plaintiff's motion denied.

## I. LEGAL STANDARDS

Under the All Writs Act, federal courts "may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law." 28 U.S.C.

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff did not pay the filing fee until February 1, 2022.

1       § 1651(a). “The power conferred by the Act extends, under appropriate circumstances, to persons  
2       who, though not parties to the original action or engaged in wrongdoing, are in a position to  
3       frustrate the implementation of a court order or the proper administration of justice, and  
4       encompasses even those who have not taken any affirmative action to hinder justice.” United  
5       States v. New York Tel. Co., 434 U.S. 159, 174 (1977) (footnote and citations omitted).

6           “Thus, use of the All Writs Act is appropriate in prisoner civil rights cases where non-  
7       party correctional officials are impeding the prisoner-plaintiff’s ability to litigate his pending  
8       action.” Hammler v. Haas, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 48377, \*3-4 (E.D. Cal., Mar. 22, 2019). See  
9       also Mitchell v. Haviland, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 109106, \*5 (E.D. Cal., Aug. 18, 2015) (“Use of  
10      the All Writs Act is appropriate in cases where prison officials, not named as defendants,  
11      allegedly have taken action that impedes a prisoner’s ability to litigate his case”); Lopez v. Cook,  
12      2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 52198, 2014 WL 1488518 (E.D. Cal., Apr. 15, 2014) (issuing an order  
13      under the All Writs Act requiring prison officials to provide Plaintiff, who was in the Segregated  
14      Housing Unit for non-disciplinary reasons, with two contact visits with his counsel). However,  
15      “injunctive relief under the All Writs Act is to be used sparingly and only in the most critical and  
16      exigent circumstances,” and only “if the legal rights at issue are indisputably clear.” Brown v.  
17      Gilmore, 533 U.S. 1301, 1303 (2001) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

18       **II. PLAINTIFF’S MOTION**

19           Plaintiff alleges that all of his legal property pertaining to three separate cases, except a  
20      copy of the complaint in this case, was packed on January 31, 2022, because Plaintiff was to be  
21      transported to Kern Valley State Prison. His property remained at California State Prison,  
22      Sacramento (“CSP Sacramento”), and on March 28, 2022, Plaintiff returned there. However,  
23      prison staff are intentionally withholding Plaintiff’s legal property. On April 5, 2022, he told the  
24      classification committee that his legal property was being withheld and that he needed it, and he  
25      was told that he would get it. On or about April 25, 2022, Plaintiff spoke with a deputy attorney  
26      general, and informed her that Plaintiff could not litigate his claims without his legal files. The  
27      deputy attorney general told Plaintiff she would contact “litigations” at CSP Sacramento to have  
28      Plaintiff’s property found. However, Plaintiff still has not received his property.

1 Plaintiff alleges that he wants to file an amended complaint in this case, but the lack of  
2 access to his legal property is preventing it.

3 **III. ANALYSIS**

4 The Court recommends denying Plaintiff's motion. “[I]njunctive relief under the All  
5 Writs Act is to be used sparingly and only in the most critical and exigent circumstances,” Brown,  
6 533 U.S. at 1303 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted), and Plaintiff has failed to show  
7 that such circumstances exist here.

8 First, Plaintiff spoke to a deputy attorney general, and that deputy attorney general told  
9 Plaintiff that she would have Plaintiff's property found. This occurred on or around April 25,  
10 2022. Plaintiff's motion is dated April 28, 2022. Thus, Plaintiff may be able to resolve this issue  
11 without a court order under the All Writs Act, but Plaintiff only waited approximately three days  
12 before filing this motion.

13 Second, Plaintiff alleges that he needs his legal property in order to litigate this case  
14 “and/or” to amend his complaint. However, Plaintiff appears to state that he was allowed to keep  
15 a copy of the complaint in this case, and he has not identified any legal property that is being  
16 withheld that he needs in order to file an amended complaint or to otherwise litigate this action.  
17 Plaintiff has thus not sufficiently shown that prison officials are impeding his ability to litigate  
18 this action.

19 The Court notes that if Plaintiff believes that prison officials are impeding his ability to  
20 litigate his other pending actions, Plaintiff may file appropriate motion(s) in those actions.

21 **IV. RECOMMENDATION AND ORDER**

22 Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's motion for an  
23 order under the All Writs Act (ECF No. 20) be DENIED.

24 These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the United States district judge  
25 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen  
26 (14) days after being served with these findings and recommendations, Plaintiff may file written  
27 objections with the Court. The document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate Judge's  
28 Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the

1 specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834,  
2 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

3 Additionally, IT IS ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of these  
4 findings and recommendations to Plaintiff at California State Prison, Sacramento, P.O. Box  
5 290066, Represa, CA 95671.<sup>2</sup>

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.  
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8 Dated: May 4, 2022

9 /s/ *Eric P. Groj*  
10 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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27 <sup>2</sup> According to the docket, Plaintiff is confined at Kern Valley State Prison. According to the address on  
28 Plaintiff's motion, Plaintiff is confined at California State Prison, Sacramento. While the Court is sending a copy of  
this motion to Plaintiff at California State Prison, Sacramento, the Court notes that it is Plaintiff's responsibility to  
keep the Court notified of his current address.